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A Treatise on the Law of Negotiable Instruments. Fifth edition.

By John W. Daniel and Charles A. Douglass. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York. 1903. 2 vol., pp. 1937, sheep.

This work is so widely and generally known as the standard authority on the law of negotiable instruments as to require little comment. This fifth edition, re-edited and enlarged with notes and references to American and English cases, meets the want for a book on this subject, brought down to date and containing the many important cases that have been decided in the past twelve years. Though the text of the earlier editions remains in the main unchanged, it has been necessary to add new paragraphs, because of new laws such as the 1898 Stamp Act and because of new diversities in the forms of negotiable instruments. We notice many changes made and many new cases cited in Chap. XI on "Banks and other Agents for Negotiation or Collection," in which in at least one instance the author says he is convinced that his views, as given in previous editions, are erroneous. Some thirty-five hundred new cases have been embodied in this edition, such cases being carefully selected from the decisions of the highest courts in all parts of the English-speaking world. Since the fourth edition was published in 1891, Mr. Daniel's hope, expressed in the preface to the first edition of 1876, has been realized in the "New Negotiable Instruments Law" now adopted by so many States. This new statute is given in full in the appendix.

C. W. B.

The Elements of the Law of Negotiable Instruments. By John W.

Daniel and Chas. A. Douglass. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1903. Cloth, pp. 418.

This book is based upon "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments" and is designed and adapted particularly for the use of students in law schools. The general arrangement and classification follow in the main that of Mr. Daniel in his larger work on this subject, but of necessity many chapters of the latter have been entirely omitted, and others have been much condensed and re-arranged.

We would commend this work for its clearness, brevity and conciseness, and think that it should prove invaluable to students and to others who desire to familiarize themselves with the law of negotiable instruments without resorting to the more voluminous treatises on that subject.

A great number of the more important cases are cited in the foot-notes, which have the peculiarity of containing the bare citation, without any comment or any reference to the scope and effect of the decisions. The appendix contains the full text of the "New Negotiable Instruments Law," first enacted by New York in 1897, and since adopted by many other States.

C. W. B.

The Writings of John James Ingalls: Essays, Addresses and Orations. Arranged and authorized by Mrs. J. J. Ingalls and Wm. E. Connelly. Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. 1902. 8 vol., pp. 536, cloth. Illustrated.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas—statesman, politician, poet, litterateur, president of the Senate in a prophetic period, and for eighteen years its acknowledged master in the art of invective and the strategy of cutting sarcasm—his career was as stormy as the history of the State he represented from the Reconstruction days until the wave of populism overwhelmed him in 1890. He gave to Kansas her motto, "*Ad astra per aspera*"—to the stars of State sovereignty and security in the Union through the blood of border warfare; he was a national figure in the historic epoch of Blaine and Conkling, Lamar, Grant, Tilden and Garfield. And probably no public man in the past half century has possessed more consummate command of language, or whose addresses and orations are more fitted to enrich English literature. Ingalls was no prolific writer, but his speeches, essays, magazine articles and letters here compiled illustrate his literary finish—and also the characteristic vigor of the vaguely appreciated Trans-Mississippi half of the nation. His best-known product is the sonnet beginning:

"Master of human destiny am I!"

the manuscript of which is reproduced in fac-simile.

This collection of the great Kansan's vagrant writings ought to be of more than passing interest, especially to lawyers and students to whom the innerness of national political struggles in the '70's and '80's appeals as in those days did the personally recalled contests of Webster and Clay and Calhoun of the ante-rebellion period.

We think the publishers should have found room in the volume, however, for many more examples of satirical repartee and withering retort for which Ingalls was famous; and that the binding of the book is too suggestive of some government report to be appreciated from an artistic viewpoint or to sufficiently indicate the literary and typographical beauty of the contents.

H. M. H.

A Treatise on the Law of the Measure of Damages for Personal Injuries. By George P. Voorheis. The Laning Co., Norwalk, Ohio. 1903. Sheep, pp. 577.

The author assumes for purposes of discussion, the preliminary facts of personal injury and liability of wrongdoer, and treats solely of the measure of damages recoverable in such cases. The scope of the work is manifestly narrow—narrower even, than the present tendency toward specialization in the practice of law would seem to require or justify. In the final estimate, it is a treatise on a single phase or aspect of the larger subject of "Damages for Personal Injuries"—a subject sufficiently limited and a unit which we do not think can be profitably divided.

Within the lines marked out, however, Mr. Voorheis has thoroughly treated his subject. The book has the merit of originality in its form of presenting the material. The lists of verdicts which supplement the text at various points, are apparently a product of the author's own ideas and certainly add much to the book's usefulness. The arrangement is simple and natural, each element of dam-